ST. JOHN, HATTER.-The subscriber having sold the lease of his former place of business, has removed to the corner of Pine and Nassau sta, where he will be pleased to serve his friends with Hais and Caps that shall in all respects equal the production of any bouse in the trade.

MIS 1 w\* Corner Pine and Nassau sta. in the trade. m151w\*

HATS AND CANES VETSUS WIGS .- " MT HATS AND CANES CETSUS WIGS.—"AIT HAT, CANE AND WIGE." Thus the song has it. We may dispense with the last appendage, for, as we grow older, costume seems to grow younger in its 'mode.' Contrasted venerable in spite of nimed!) how light and elegant does not one of Genin's Four Dollar Hats appear: particularly his novel Spring style. Then again who will not admit the his novel Spring style. Then again who will not admit the has novel Spring style. Then again who will not admit the his novel Spring style. Then again who will not admit the has novel Spring style. Then again who will not admit the has novel Spring style. Then again who will not admit the headed and massive affair of "days gone by!" Gening grand object is to be 'an courant with the improvements of the most fashionable city of Europe, (Paris,) and he lavites the public to come and see If he is so or not.

Cane and the second of the come of the second of the most fashionable city of Europe, (Paris,) and he lavites the public to come and see If he is so or not.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. - BIRD, corner Pine and Namesu ats.—The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric and finish. Particular attention is given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a Hat.

187 2m TuThFr&Sat

WARNOCKS', Hatters, 275 Broadway, (Irving House) introduce, this day, a new style of Hat for gentlemen's Spring wear, which, for symmetry of model and seasonable adaptation, is confidently offered as worthy of universal acceptance.

20f tf

GREEN CORN-WINSLOW'S GREAT PRE-GREEN CORN

PARATION.—Have you tried it, if not you are loosing the finest laxury of the season. This Corn is as fresh as when taken from the field. It having been boiled and scaled up timediately after gathering, in its full milk, and retains all its original sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Sold by F. H. COBB, Agent, 436 Broadway, east side; also by Grocers mil 3 Steod

GOOD FRENCH CALICO a yard wide for one shilling a yard and ninepence a yard for best Eng-lish Celico, Chintz figures, is so cheap that the ladies can cortainly desire nothing more economical. They will find this Canes, characteristics and a such at Hitchicox & Leadmeater's, 347 Broadway, cor Leonardst, where they will also find a new article, colored Frezeh Argentine, and a splendid stock of new Silks, De Laines, Shawis, and every other kind of new Spring Goods

IF How LIKE LIFE! everybody exclaims when they see Madelaine at Barnum's Museum.— Bertrand is a perfect picture of an easy follow, ready to drink and Remy is one of those artful dogs that you see every day, leading weakermen astray. If you wish to see a good thing, go to the Museum to night. If you would laugh only, go there this afternoon.

Extensive sale of splendid improved and unimproved City Property at Auction. embracing Houses and Building Lots on Fifth avenue, Gramercyplace, St. Mark's-place and Lexington-avenue. We havie the attention of real estate buyers to the large sale of valuable property by Anthony J. Bluecker, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of 4 tota on Fifth-avenue, on and near the S. W. corner of Twenty-seventh st. 3 lots on and near the S. W. corner of Twenty-seventh st. 3 lots on Twenty-eighth st., and 3 lots on Twenty-eighth sts. in rear of the same, and 3 lots on the corner of Gramercy-place (all fronting the Park) and Twenty-eighth sts. in rear of the same, and 3 lots on the corner of Liberty and Washington sts; I building lot on Twenty-state; the valuable property on the N. E. corner of Liberty and Washington sts; I building lot on Twenty-seventh-st, near Second-avenue; 2 do on Twenty ninth at, near the Fifth avenue; 1 do on St. Mark's-place, near Avenue A; 2 do on Twenty-ninth st, between the Fifth and Madison avenues; 2 do on Thirty-eighth st. near the First avenue; the house and lot 32 West Seventesnih-st, and the house and lot 37 Lexington-avenue, in the city of New-York. Also, 2 building lots on Warren st, between Columbiast and Commercial Wharf, in the City of Brooklyn, and a beautiful country realdence in the village of Flushing, L. I. Maps of most of the above property can be had at the Auction Rooms, 7 Broad-st. (1,406) Extensive sale of splendid improved

PROCLAMATION.—Let every person in Consumption throughout this City take one bottle of Watts's Nervous Antidots, according to directions, this week, and there will be no deaths registered from Consumption. The friends of persons in Consumption (no matter how low) please beed this, and prevent most unpleasent reflections. It will be tested upon Fevers and Convulsions next week.

Convulsions next week.

Families wishing to obtain a good and pure srticle of Soan, would do well to call at my munufactory and exemine the Pale Yellow Steam Soap. It is made of the best materials, being entirely free from fish oil and other injurious ingredients, so much used in Soap. It is clear of that sticky property eo common in poor Soap, and will not become dark by age. Also, Patent Candies, which will remain hard in any climate, and turn longer than Sperm. Fancy Soaps of every kind, for the toilet and bath use, including the Palm Soap, so well known as a remedy for chapped kands. The shows are for sale in any quantity for trial. Goods delivered free of charge.

W. HULL'S SON,
5m 2w\*

108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north enth.

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billions attacks, Liver Complaint, Hoad-ache, Gout, Gliddness, heating Costweness, Loss of Apa-the and Indignession. Depth, 146 William at For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—RICHand Kingsland, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
Looking-Glasses and Importer of Looking-Glass Plates,
St Cortland-st, N. Y., has now in store a splendid assortment of Ornamented, Plain Pler and Mantel Glasses.
Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses,
suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Jobbers
and dealers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices precluse to purchasing cisewhere,
as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own
Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in
this city.

[5f 3meod inscity.

N. B.—Merchants having orders to fill for California.

West Indies, or other markets, would do well to call.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Citnion Hall, 131 Nussan-st. near the Park

Call for a World's Convention of Reformers. TO THE WORKINGMEN OF THE WORL The Industrial Congress of the City of New York, to their fellow Workingmen in all parts of the World, send greet-

ring, and ark of them.

To appoint certain of their brethren in whose discretion and experience they have confidence to meet such Delegates us we may appoint in the City of London, in England, in the month of May, is the year 1851, for the purpose of conferring together on the evils which affect our condition, for exhibiting the true state of our respective trades and callings, with the advantages and disadvantages of our various countries; and for the purpose of divising some general principle which may be for the good of all, and in which all can cooperate.

And for the purpose of doing this the more efficiently.

of our various countries. But the may be for the good of all, and in which all can cooperate.

And for the purpose of doing this the more efficiently, we further request that you will cause the Delegates whom you will send, to be provided with such statistics of ishor, wages and the expense and mode of living, as may enable the Conference to arrive at just conclusions, and with such schemes of amelioration and improvement as may be most approved of in the countries in which they are known, baving a particular and direct reference to the removal of such evils as we may remove by our own exertions and of universal application, and not having any direct political bearing, or reference to any particular country.

Hoping no Workingman will read this with indifference or think he does his duty by his fellows noless he does senething to help this great object, we remain ever the friends and advocates of the labor interest of the world.

Signed on behalf of the seventy-eight societies represented in the New-York City Industrial Congress.

HENRY J. CRAYE, Secretary.

HENRY J. CRATE, Secretary.

MEXICAN CLAIMS - Washington, Friday. March 14.—The Board met—present all the members. The

March 14.—The Board met—present all the members. The cases already under consideration were resumed, but without coming to any decision.

Saturday, March, 15.—The Board met—present all the members. The Secretary hild before the Board the following memorials, filed since the 1st of February, in addition to those submitted under the same circumstances, on the 2th ult, viz. The memorial of Daniel E. Smith, claiming for one fourth of the schooner Louisiana. That of Elisan Riggs, claiming for expulsion from Perquieris Chies, for imprisonment and for confiscation of goods. That of Samuel St. John, claiming for damages from the seizure of the schooner Brasoria, in 1832. That of Jose Maria Cabalismo, claiming for certain advances made to Don Francisco Martinez, Consuli at New-Orleans, for the use of the Mexican Government. That of Benjamin Burns, claiming for expulsion from the city of Mexico. That of Walter S. Cox, administrator of James G. A. McKenney, claiming for expulsion from the city of Vera Cruz, on the 14th of May, 1846, and for connequent losses. That of Walter S. Cox, administrator of James G. A. McKenney, claiming for destruction of the property at Chiapas, in May, 1841. That of Theophilus Labroere, claiming for certain amounts due to him upon contracts with the Mexican Government. That of Whilam B. Cavens, claiming for goods captured in Mexico, in April, 1856. That of Franklin Gooper, claiming for imprisonment, &c. in Galifornia. That of May 1849 and for confident and the interruption of settlements under empresario contracts under Zavais and others. The memorial of Alexander J. Attocha, claiming for expulsion from the Republic of Mexico, and it was not allowed. That of John Claborne. Administrator of Thomas Hassan, claiming for loss of ocheoner Hannah Elizabeh, chased sabore by the Mexican vessel of war, the General Bravo, on the 18th of November, 1855, being taken up for consideration, the Board came to an opinion that the claim is root valid against the Republic of account of the subsequent to be awarde

KIDNAPPING .- The Wilmington (Del ) Journal says, kidnapping is of more frequent occurrence in that city and county than is generally imagined. It says that on Wednesday night last a negro was kidnapped in Wilmington in the most flagrant manner, and that the person committing the outrage formerly belonged to the city watch.

ANOTHER WHALE.—Another right whale was taken off Southampton on Monday last, which, it is estimated, will make about 25 bbls of oil. Several parties are out, we understand, off the Hamp-ton shores in search of these interesting levia-thans.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

Democratic Whig General Committee,-An adjourned Meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, at Broad, way House. By order JOSEPH M. PRICE, Chairm. HENRY SNYDER, BARCELLUS EELLS, Secretaries.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued To Morrow Morra-ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Pacific sails from this port To-Morrow, at 12 o'clock.

GEN. GEORGE McDUFFIE of S. C., is dead, after a protracted and painful illness. He entered Congress in 1821, and served fourteen years successively in the House; was then eight years out of Congress, until 1843, when he was elected to the Senate. in which he served nearly or quite six years, when increasing and painful infirmities compelled his retirement from public

We believe he was Governor of South Carolina, during the hiatus between his withdrawal from Congress as a Representative and his return as Senator. He was a statesman of decided talent and effective eloquence.

-Mr. McDuffie came into Congress a warm advocate of the political doctrines now denounced as 'National' or 'Federal,' having with Mr. Calhoun carried South Carolina in their favor against a strong opposing party which was then termed Radical and regarded William H. Crawford of Georgia as its leader. Circumstances afterward carried Mr. Calhoun square round to the doctrines which in his earlier career he had vehemently and diametrically opposed, and Mr. McDuflie changed with him. Mr. Calhoun opposed Gen. Jackson's anti-Bank foray; and of course Mr. Mc-Duffie did likewise; ditto when Mr. Calhoun tacked again, and became a leader of the Hard Money host .- In the earlier portion of his public career, his hostility to Mr. Crawford's pretensions brought him into collision with some of the Georgia Hotspurs, whereof one consequence was a duel with Col. Cuming of that State, wherein neither party lost much blood norwon much glory. A second meeting took place, but was equally inconclusive. Yet, if we mistake not, Mr. McDuffie was winged in another duel, but whether earlier or later we cannot now recollect. We remember well, however, that he once challenged Gen. Thomas Metcalf ('Old Stone-hammer') in consequence of some altercation in the House growing out of the Bargain and Corruption' calumny, which Mc countenanced; but when the Kentuckian named 'rifles' as the weapons and 'fifteen paces' as the distance, the Carolinian declined the terms, alleging some bodily defect or infirmity.—Mr. McDuffie was an honorable, high-souled man, and deservedly enjoyed high consideration through a long and arduous public life.

Bowen and Walsh. Now that the Country has been purged from the imputation of upholding and officially approving the conduct of these two renegades in their anti-American pandering to the interests and whitewashing the crimes of Kingcraft, we should be satisfied to let their deeds and their names sink into oblivion if their apologists would be quiet. We do not object to Walsh's bowing out being termed a resignation if there is anything consoling in the term, and if Bowen's friends choose to have it that he resigned the Harvard Professorship, so be it! But their deliberate misstatements of the grounds of objection to those worthies, the causes of their mutual discomfiture, cannot be permitted to pass unexposed. The principles involved are too vital, too sacred, for that. And when we see a paper of the standing of the Boston Journal lend itself to the propagation of the deliberate and outrageous falsehood that Bowen was rejected because he was a Whig, we cannot allow it to pass unrebuked. The Journal clearly knows better-knows that Whigs were among the most active and determined of Bowen's opponents, and that other nominations from the same Faculty to responsible posts in the University were confirmed without a dissenting voice by the same Board by which and at the very meeting when Bowen was rejected, and that no one inquired nor cared what were their views on the questions of domestic politics which divide the American People, though the fact doubtless is that most if not all of them

are Whigs. But who cares a button whether they are Whigs or not? Nor is it true-though a paper so respectable as the Providence Journal has been used to give it utterance and currency-that Mr. Bowen was rejected merely because of his opinions on a purely Historical question-namely, that of the essential and emphatic rightcousness of the Hungarian struggle for independence of Austria. That historical question was doubtless involved; but the vital, controlling question lay beneath and behind that. The cause of Hungarian Independence, righteous and holy in itself, derived its chief significance and interest from its intimate connection with the cause of European Freedom .-Hungarian Nationality, long obscured and paralyzed by the usurpations, the corruptions and the power of Austrian Despotism, was reasserted and resumed during the general prostration and helplessness of Absolutism consequent on the great popular uprising of 1848. When the People were uppermost, not merely at Paris, at

Berlin and Rome, but at Vienna also, the

Hungarian Diet and Nation were enabled to obtain from a reluctant Court a fresh acknowledgment of their Constitutional rights which every Austrian monarch for three centuries had solemnly sworn to uphold, and nearly every one had immediately conspired to violate; it was then they were enabled to secure the Royal assent to the Diet's beneficent and sweeping measures of Reform by which the peasantry of Hungary were not merely enfranchised but made proprietors of the lands they had hitherto held as tenants and virtual serfs. So it was only when the victories of Radetzky in Lombardy had partially restored the prestige of Austrian Imperial sway that the Court deliberately and infamously conspired to rob the Hungarians of their so lately regained rights and renew the usurpations by which their independent constitutional Kingdom had long been held and governed as a virtual province of the Austrian Empire, in defiance of every Emperor's coronation oath. It was to this end and by the most infernal machinations. such as were by no means new to Austrian policy, but had been secretly employed with murderous success in Gallicia, that Jellachich was created Ban of Croatia and the War of Races' instigated by setting Serb and Wallack and Roumanian and Slavonian so far as possible at feud with Magyar-the Imperial contrivers of this fiendish fray all the time pretending that they were doing their utmost to uphold the regular and legal government of Hungary. whereof an Austrian Archduke was the immediate head, and to put down the Croatian rebellion which that perfidious Austrian Court was at the same moment ostentatiously denouncing and secretly foment-

For a season, these diabolic arts seemed destined to an easy victory. Hungary, betrayed by the Austrian Court which pretended to be doing its utmost to put down the Croatian insurrection and bring its contriver to justice-betrayed by the Austrian Archduke who presided over her councils as Palatine-was attacked while unarmed and unprepared for resistance and nearly crushed. But the exigency aroused all her spirit; she rallied a force which discomfited and scattered the army of Jellachich; declared her crown forfeited by the Austrian house of Hapsburgh through its long course of periuries and treasons; organized a temporary Government, an Army and a Commissariat, and drove back the Austrians. through a series of sanguinary combats, from the banks of the Theiss to the ramparts of Presburg. And these Hungarian victories over the embattled hosts of Austria were the foundation, the moving cause. of the vaunted concession of a liberal representative Constitution by the Austrian Court to Hungary, as also to Austria and her dependencies. That Constitution has thus far been a mockery and a gigantic fraud-no part of the liberties and rights guaranteed by it have the people been permitted to enjoy; but it nevertheless exists. at least as one more monument of the essential, inevitable perfidy of Kingcraft: and if its benefits shall ever be enjoyed, even in part, by Hungary or by Austria. the credit will be rightfully due to the heroic champions of Hungarian Independence.

-But Russia and treason came to the aid of Austria, and Hungary fell. A stripped and bleeding carcase-not yet a corpse, God be praised! for the heart still beats faintly, however tyrants and their tools may seem not to heed it-is all that remains of the noblest and most gallant Nation that ever struggled against the overwhelming might of two great Empires -against the blind fury and insane jealousy of domestic factions-against infamous treason in high places-against want of means. of arms, and of everything save patriotism and valor. And the fall of Hungary was the ruin of the Popular Cause throughout Europe-was the enslavement of Italy, including heroic Venice-the death-blow to Freedom in Germany. Had Hungary maintained her Independence, is there one man whe believes that Universal Suffrage would have been destroyed in France ?-or that the King of Prussia would have dared to repudiate all the promises and oaths by which he kept his throne in '48, rendering the Constitution a sham and utterly crushing the Liberty of the Press? Had Hungary stood erect, who believes that the People of Hesse would have been subjugated by a foreign soldiery for merely asking their monarch to abide by the Constitution he had sworn to uphold ?-or that Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburgh would now be virtually under Austrian sway !-Who believes that Switzerland and Savov would now be in imminent peril of subjugation by despotic armies, if Hungary had maintained her attitude of Independence? No one. It is simply because the present fate of Liberty in Europe was bound up in that of Hungary that Republicans everywhere lamented her overthrow and marked her defamers; it was that same consciousness which induced Bowen, Walsh and the half dozen other American recreants to Freedom, to take so active and persevering interest in maligning the 'half-civilized tribe of Tartar origin near the Black Sea. The world understands the issue; and no ostrich head-hiding on the part of the defamers of Hungary can shield them from the observation and remembrance of the hearty lovers of Human Liberty. Show, us the intelligent, undoubted, consistent, determined advocate of Freedom in Germany, France or Italy who contemns and

derides the Hungarian cause as the strug-

gle of a tribe for domination, of an aristocracy for special privileges, or of conspiraters and rebels for power and plunder, and it will then be more plausible to speak of the Hungarian question as Historical in its character. Until then, we shall hold that the question is essentially Political-a controversy between the advocates of Universal Liberty and the apologists of Despotism; wherein the natural position of an American-certainly of an American Consnl. an American Professor of Historyis on the side of Freedom. Those who hold against us will of course restore Walsh to his Consulship and Bowen to his University Chair-when they have the

The Express informs us that

"An efficient Fugitive Stave Bill was one of the Compromise measures enumerated as such by Mr. Clay in his opening speech, when he introduced his Resolutions in January, 1850; and Ha existence and continuance he deems indispensable to the preservation of the Union.

What he recommended, what he now defends, what he deems indispensable for our Feace and Prosperity, is "acquiescence" in all of them, and especially in the Fugilive Bill."

-Well now, neighbor, will you just state frankly whether it is or is not the fact that you dodged the vote on that very measure, so "indispensable to the preservation of the Union?" If the matter had such an ugly look that you souldn't vote for it yourself, though warmly in favor of the whole 'Compromise,' can you really blame us that we have n't yet been able to swallow it? Will you please face the music?

THE STATE LEGISLATURE, it seems, is to be invited to visit our City, and partake the generous hospitality which the Common Council will proffer and the People pay for. We trust, should the invitation be given, its acceptance will be postponed until the main business of the Session shall have been disposed of, including the passage of the School law, the Equalizing of Tax Valuations, and the choice of a United States Senator. Work first and play afterward, is the true course-

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS POSTSONED .-- The Legislature of Virginia on Thursday passed an act providing for the submission of the new Con. stitution to the people on the fourth Thursday in August, and for the postponement of all the elections, both for Congress and the State Legislature. until the fourth Thursday in October next.

We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that Hon. John T. Thornton has been nominated as the Whig candidate to represent the Vth Congressional District of Virginia in the ensuing Con. gress. The Virginian hails the nomination with unaffected pleasure, regarding it as no less wise in itself than ominous of success.

DELAWARE .- Ameng the acts of the lately adourned Legislature of this State was one submitting to the People the question of Convention or No Convention. We trust Convention will prevail .- The 'Compromise measures' were approved by both Houses without a dissenting voice.

-This was the first 'Democratic' Legislature in Delaware for several years, and of course had to exhibit its Democracy by persecuting and oppressing the already sufficiently degraded and maltreated Free Negroes. We will let a 'Democratic' organ and apologist of the measure de-

"The Free Negro Act (says the Wilmington of which we believe all the better portion of our people, as well colored as white, will find in practice to work greatly to the advantage of the State To remove from the State the worthless scum of face, deteriorates and degrades the whole mass, beside being burdensome on society at large, will offer a greater opportunity and stimulant to im-provement and self-elevation of character than any other thing which could be proposed. The prevention of the incursion of the hordes of necross-under pretence of attending meetings, proessions, &c .- into our city and one or two towns of the State, will, as provided by this Act, be a source of gratification, we believe, to our

people generally.

"The Act (says the same paper) providing for the binding out of all free negro, children between certain ages to some useful avocation or trade is not a part of the general Negro Bill, of which we have spoken in another article. To many, this provision seems very harsh, and we confess that at first blush it seems so to us, and yet when we ook around and see the wretched manner which the free negro youth generally are allowed to grow up in vice and idleness, and the terrible evils in which their so doing involves as well themselves as the community which contains so themselves as the community which contains so large a proportion of that class of population, we do not feel at liberty to condemn any measure which promises to effect so desirable a change as that which would cause them to be reared in habits of industry, sobriety, and honesty. The act provides for their relief from their indentures and leaves of ornelly or had treatment and also cases of cruelty or bad treatment, and also takes care of their support and comfort, and we

clieve also gives a stipulated compensation.' -We should really like to know on what prinliple Delaware Democracy justifies the driving into other States of the worst portion of herown population, especially when their depravity is a direct and palpable effect of her own injustice and oppression .- And then we should like to knowsince all Black children are to be bound out to trades on the assumption that they would otherwise grow up idle and vicious-why other chil dren who have drunken, idle or vicious parents are not equally entitled to the State's paternal solicitude. We object to its squandering all its benevolence on Negroes .- But every one will perceive at a glance that the pretense of kindness is hollow and hypocritical—that the real in-tent is to drive the Free Blacks out of the State. Such is the nature of sham 'Democracy,' the

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND cole. brated St. Patrick's Anniversary by a brilliant and crowded Festival at the Apollo last evening. At least five hundred were in attendance, including a large proportion of Ladies, in whose honor Intoxicating Beverages are regularly banished from the festive meetings of this spirited and growing association. After a capital Supper (every seat in the crowded hall filled and many gentlemen unprovided for,) an appropriate Address was made by the President, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Esq., who proceeded to read the regu. ar sentiments prepared for the occasion, which were successively responded to by Messrs. Dally R. O. GORMAN, H. GREELEY, Rev. Mr. CURGE JOHN B. DILLON, Rev. Mr. CUMINGS and perhaps others, as we were obliged to come away before the 'feast of reason' was concluded. We shall not attempt to give sketches, which at this hour would be neither just to the speakers nor satisfactory to readers, but we cannot close without allusion to the magnificent effort of RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., one of the Irish exiles of 1848. whose voice had not previously been heard in public in this country. It was the best speech we ever listened to on a similar occasion-eloquent, poetic and breathing the soul of Liberty, and at the same time chaste, brief and replete with good will to all mankind. (How is it that such forensic abilities as Mr. O'Gorman's have not ere now been called into exercise in the Courts of our City? -About midnight, the floor was cleared for the dance, in which we doubt not the 'Young Friends' will be still enjoying themselves as these sheets fall from the press. But it did not need the pleasures of the small hours to render our re-But it did not need membrance of the celebration delightful.

Tribune's Special Dispatches. Burning of the Railroad Depot.

The Passenger Dépôt building here was mostly destroyed by fire this P.M. The fire commenced in the bedroom adjoining the refreshment room, at the west end, and the supports of the roof being burnt off, the whole roof and sides of the building came down with a tremendous crash. Thirty men and boys were on the building at the time and were precipitated among the ruins. About ten or twelve were taken out injured, none, it is believed, fatally, One had his arm and another his leg broken. Many were badly bruised; among them Mr. Vorrey, Conductor of the New-Haven Railroad. The building was large, old, and of wood. So far as its destruction is concerned, there is no regret felt by the REPUBLICAN.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Beaver str.

For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Seventh Page.

Gen. Chaplin's Trial, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 17.
Gen. Chaplin will be called for trial to-morrow at the Howard District Court. It is still doubtful whether he will answer or forfeit his bail of

The Telegraph office in Norfolk, and four other buildings on Newton's wharf were destroyed by

fire on Friday evening.
Schooner Monterey, of Norfolk, from Charleston for Baltimore, went ashore one mile north of Cape Lookout on the 7th inst.

A Candidate for Congress Arrested for

Murder.
Pirrshurgh, Sunday, March 16.
Gen. William Cullum was on the 10th inst.
nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Nashville District, in Tennessee. A few days previous he shot Thomas Davidson at Gainsboro' Court, and the latter died of his wounds. It apcourt, and the latter died of his wounds. It appears that Davidson had just been released from the Penitentiary for shooting Gen. Cullum some years since. He was pardoned upon a strong petition in which Cullum joined. The latter is said to have acted on the defensive, and to have shot his arranged it is handwale account. his antagonist a hundred paces distant with a rifle. He has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, with two securities, each of \$10,000.

Washington Items.

Samuel D. King has been confirmed as Surveyor General of Public Lands in California.
Several unimportant confirmations of Indian Agents are published. The Indian Agents for California, Utah and

New-Mexico are appounced. The First Steamboat.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 17.

The steamer Saratoga is reported to be within

three miles of this city.
Buffalo Light was lit last night for the first Sickness on Shipboard.

Boston, Monday, March 17.

The bark Cioelia, from Mobile, at this port, has small-pox on board-one person has already died. Markets ... . CHARLESTON, March 15.

Our Cotton market was very quiet yesterday, the sales being limited to 500 bales—prices ranging from 75 to 11 cents.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st.] MONDAY, March 17-9 A.M. MONDAY, Murch 17-9 A.M.

BUFFALO-Weather foggy and rainy; light wind from the east; there ometer 41; mercury in barometer 56; barometer 20.050; ice going down river; steamer Saratoga about a mile out in the Lake. mile out in the Lake.

ROCHESTER—A very dark, cloudy day, though we have had no storm; this evening the same; wind east; ther

had no storm; this evening the same; wind east; ther. 36. Syracts.—Been snowing most all day; dark and cloudy evening; wind east; thermometer 32. Oswero—Dark and unpleasant evening; wind southeast; snowed a little; appearance of snow; thermometer 32. barometer 39.722. Utics.—Stormy day; snowing quite fast this evening; wind east; thermometer 35; barometer 29.350. Allany.—Has snowed part of the day; cloudy, disagreable evening, with indications of rain; wind south-east; thermometer 59; barometer 29.320; mercury 70.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Monday, March 17. Mr. L. STRONG presented the memorial of a great meeting of citizens of Northern New-York, held at Ogdensburgh, asking for the Rousse's Point Bridge.

Bills were passed to reorganize the Police de-partment of the city of Albany; to exempt prop-erty of incorporated herpital companies from taxation: to incorporate the University of Albany to incorporate the New-York Juvenile Asylum to incorporate the Westminster College, Buffalo A petition has been received from the Ononda-ga Indians, complaining that the white men so

encompassed them as to require increased protec-tion from them, and asking that a better salary may be paid to their attorney.

Mr. Srove reported favorably of the act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society; also favorable to an act to incorporate

the Thistle Benevolent Society of New-York.

Mr. Snyder reported favorably to a bill to erect
a fire-proof building for a State Library.

Mr. Morgan reported favorably of the bill defiling the powers and duties of the Harbor Master of New York, so far as respects Corporation

ter of New-York, so far as respects Corporation

The bill to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum was passed. This provides for the safe keeping of such neglected or destitute children of that City by law or by the voluntary act of parents as are committed to them. It received a upanimous vote.

a unanimous vote.

The bills incorporating the Westminster College and a University were passed. The latter contained a section declaring that the charter should be forfeited if the University should ever apply to the Legislature for an appropriation, but it was struck out, as being undignited and im-

The general act establishing as the standard of Weights and Measures of the State the set sent to our State by Congress and perfected by Mr.

Hasler, was passed.

The Treasurer of the State communicated to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, a statement that on the lat day of February, 1851, there was in the Treasury \$1,927,894 32, of which \$1,201,-627 48 was to the credit of the Canal Fund. The rest is to the credit of the other funds. The rest is to the credit of the other funds of the State. On deposit in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, \$140,487; N. Y. State Bank, (Albany.) \$105,984 95; Manhattan Company, \$252,-

bany.) 8130,381 ws.; mannattan Company, 8252, 602 88; County Banka, 8702,552 64. Mr. Stone, (Opp.) from Madison and Oswego District, arose to a question of privilege. He read an article published in the Albany Register (Beekman Silver Gray) alledging that Gerritt Smith (S. P.) was endeavoring to get members of the Legislature to vote for Hamilton Fish, and that reliance was had that when the resolution was introduced providing for another election of U.S. Senator, Senators Stone and Stanton (Free Soil Democrats) would be absent and the resolu-tion passed. He denied that there was any truth in the statement so far as Mr. Gerritt Smith was concerned. He said he would as soon think of exconcerned. He said he would as soon think of ex-tracting tears from a tomb stone as to ring a vote for Hamilton Fish from Gerritt Smith. None but an insane person would think of such a thing. Here this trivial matter dropped.

The important bill providing for the restriction of the powers of cities to contract debts came up

for discussion. This bill provides that the credit of the city shall not in any measure be given or loaned to or in aid of any ind vidual, association or corporation, and that no city shall borrow a sum beyond a sum equal to ten per cent of the aggregate valuation of the real estate as returned the Assessors to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Mann moved to limit the amount to five per cent. He considered the bill as likely to pro duce an issue of city stock to be used as a basis duce an issue of city stock to be used as a basis of banking. To all this he was opposed. He supposed what he should say would effect nothing, for the majority in both Houses seemed to be influenced by an innate propensity to get into debt. It was a feature of the Whig party.

Mr. GEDDES considered the remarks of Mr. Mann as vague and unfounded. This State has only

attained to its present position of the Empire State, by reason that those who had charge of its Government have judiciously borrowed the means to build up its Canals and develope its resources. In every department of life a wise credit has been instrumental in accomplishing good. In the

City of New-York a loan gave that city the Cro-ton Water, and this is but one of many instances. The debate was continued by Senators Johnson, Babcock and Miller, and the Senate took a re-

Babcock and Miller, and the Schate took a recess till 4 P.M. After Recess.

The discussion on the bill restricting the powers of cities and incorporated villages in creating debts, was continued.

Mr. Mann contended that the bill was to or-

ganize a system of providing a new basis of banking.

Mr. Morgan said there was no necessity of any new basis, as banks were springing up fast enough under the laws at present existing.

Mr. Bancock said he believed that when bonds

were issued by any city or village under the pro-visions of this act, it would not be necessary to

go out of the municipality to get the money, and thus would be preferred by farmers and others as an investment. Mr. CRoss alluded to the excellent credit possessed by various cities and villages of the State.

The City of Brooklyn, by the premium received on its bonds, had been able to pay up its village

Mr Johnson thought the reason why the bonds of the City of Brooklyn sold so well, was the hope which was entertained of being annexed to

and made part of the City of New York. details of the bill were then submitted to a Select Committee, consisting of Senators Cook, Mann and Morgan.

An elaborate suplementary report on the condi-tion of the finances of the State was received from the Controlter. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.
The Militia bill, as passed by the Senate, was reported upon favorably.

A resolution was introduced to present the Li-

brary with a copy of the New-York National History.

Bills were passed extending the time for the Supervisors in Brooklyn to issue warrants for the

Collection of taxes.

The General Appropriation bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Menns.

The House agreed to elect a Regent for the Uni-

versity to morrow.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For an investigation of the German Association of the citizens of New-York.

Against conferring any power upon any firms in New-York to erect a wooden building within

the fire limits of the Sixteenth Ward. For the survey of a certain portion of the pre-posed National Railway. Five, of andry citizens of town of Cohocton. For an appropriation to prosecute certain suits. Of citizens of Ithaca, for usual appropriation to

Geneva College.
Of citizens of New York, against the continuation of the New-York and Erie Railroad through New Jersey.
Of the inhabitants of Albany, in relation to the

validity of the Manor titles.

Of the Committee on Cities and Villages favorable to the bill to amend the charter incorporating the village of Ogdenaburgh.

Same Committee, on bill amending the charter of the City of Troy.
Mr. Wheeler, from Committee on Ways and

Means, reported a bill making the usual appropriations for the year 1851.

Mr. Townsend, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Phillip J. Bone-

steel, of New-York.

steel, of New-York.

Also adversely to the bill repealing the act relating to the publication of the reports of the Court of Appeals.

Of the Committee on Militia and Public Defense, reporting the Senate bill with amendments, relative to the enrolment of the militia and the exemption court of the militia and the

relative to the enrolment of the militia and the exemption secured by doing service. Three times the usual number of the bill was ordered printed.

Of the Joint Library Committee, by bill, presenting to the Executive Mansion at Washington a copy of the National History of the State.

Of the Committee on Ways and Means, favorably to the bill for the relief of the Free Library of Mechanics of New York.

of Mechanics of New-York.

Mr. Varnum, from the Railroad Committee, adversely to the survey of the proposed National Hoad.

A. THOMFSON (Hunker), inquired of the Chairman of the judiciary Committee, when he might expect a report from his committee, on the various "Union and Compromise Peace measures," referred to them for consideration.

Mr. Townsend replied, that he presumed they would be reported to the House, in order that they might act upon them before adjournment.

BILLS REPORTED COMPLETE, AND ORDERED TO A For the relief of Elihu C Wright. To incorporate the Yonkers Ferry Company.
To provide for the collection of certain unpaid
fees and perquisites of County Judges.
To authorize the abatement of nuisances on

land owned by the State.

Amending charter of Emigrants' Savings' Institution of New York.

Relating to mortgages taken by Commissioners of Loans of certain moneys of the United States. Amending statutes relative to the discharge of

insolvent dobtors.

Extending the time for the Supervisors of Brooklyn to issue Warrants for the collection of

Mr. VARNUM, from the New-York delegation, reported the following bills: Authorizing the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York to

raise money by loan and to create a public fund or stock, to be called the New-York City Five Per Cent. Stock for Docks.

Authorizing Mayor, &c. of New York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called the Croton Water Stock of the City of New York. Anthorizing the Mayor, &c.

stock to be called the Croton water stock of the City of New-York. Authorizing the Major, &c. of New-York to raise money by loan to create a public fund or stock, to be called Public Building Stock No. 3. The General Appropriation bill provides for the payment to the Prince st. Orphan Anylum of \$500, to the New-York Hospital \$22,000, the New-York Orphan Anylum \$500; for the support and instruction of 160 papils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$20,800; for the support and instruction of 98 pupils in the Institution for the Blind in New York, \$12,500; for the Deal and Dumb Institution, New-York, \$5,000; for compensation of transfer officers in New-York for the transfer of the stock issued to the New-York the transfer of the stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, \$500; for compensation to same officers for transfer of stock of Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, \$200; for pay for Brigade Inspector of New-York Delinquents in New-York, \$8,000; for interest on stock issued for the Astor Debt, \$28,000; for interest on stock issued for the New-York and Eries.

terest on stock issued to the New-York and Eris Railroad Company, \$167,500 By unanimous consent, the bill extending time for issuing warrants for collection of taxos was read a third time and passed.

read a third time and passed.

The Senate returned the joint resolution for the election of a Regent of the University, with a Message informing the House that they had concurred in the passage of the same. So the election takes place to-morrow.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED (UNLESS

OTHERWISE NOTED.)

Relating to the erection of bridges over the Croton Creek in Westchester County. Incorporating the New-York Academy of Medicine. To preserve the purity of certain streams used to supply the city of Albany with water. To authorize the election of two Police Justices in the town of Kingston.

Mr. Townsend called for the reconsideration of the vote on the bill relating to the payment of sight drafts.

Mr. Townsend believed this bill was lost on Saturday on account of misapprehension, and he hoped the bill would be reconsidered and passed. It has been customary for Notaries to protest notes on two days, and those who are familiar with bills of exchange need not be told how necessary this bill is. When a bill is drawn without a specified time, it is due on the day of presentation; but when bills are drawn at three days sight, then This there have been allowed three days grace. This bill will insure the liquidation of sight drafts drawn out of the State as well as in this State, when they shall be presented. Mr. T. said he be-lieved that a bill payable at sight should be treat-ed the same as a bill payable on demand. Ha thought it should be treated the same as a bask thought it should be treated the same as a base check, payable at once when presented, and he could not perceive any good reason why the three days grace should be allowed. It was a conventional custom, not established by the statutes, but made a custom by certain merchants.

Mr. Underwood hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail, for the reason that he would then move to recognite it, and amend it so as to

then move to recommit it, and amend it so as to make all drafts, both on demand and at sight, payable at three days grace.
Mr. Swords stated that he had voted against

this bill when it came up for its final passage, but from subsequent inquiry he had become satisfied of the necessity of such a law.

Mr. Benedict had voted against the bill be-